

§ 310.19

lead, sponge iron, or frangible bullets shall not be saved for use as human food but shall be handled as described in § 314.1 or § 314.3 of this subchapter.

§ 310.19 Inspection of kidneys.

An employee of the establishment shall open the kidney capsule and expose the kidneys of all livestock at the time of slaughter for the purpose of examination by a Program employee.

§ 310.20 Saving of blood from livestock as an edible product.

Blood may be saved for edible purposes at official establishments provided it is derived from livestock, the carcasses of which are inspected and passed, and the blood is collected, defibrinated, and handled in a manner so as not to render it adulterated under the Federal Meat Inspection Act and regulations issued pursuant thereto. The defibrination of blood intended for human food purposes shall not be done with the hands. Anticoagulants may be used in accordance with 21 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter A and Subchapter B, or by regulation in 9 CFR Chapter III, Subchapter A or Subchapter E.

[64 FR 72174, Dec. 23, 1999]

§ 310.21 Carcasses suspected of containing sulfa and antibiotic residues; sampling frequency; disposition of affected carcasses and parts.

(a) Calf carcasses from animals suspected of containing biological residues under § 309.16(d) of this subchapter shall, on post-mortem inspection, be handled in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(b) For purposes of this section, the following definitions shall apply:

(1) *Calf*. A calf up to 3 weeks of age or up to 150 pounds.

(2) *Certified calf*. A calf that the producer and all other subsequent custodians of the calf certify in writing has not been treated with any animal drug while in his or her custody or has been treated with one or more drugs in accordance with FDA approved label directions while in his or her custody and has been withheld from slaughter for the period(s) of time specified by those label directions.

(3) *Healthy carcass*. A carcass that an inspector determines shows no lesions

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of disease or signs of disease treatment at post-mortem inspection

(4) *Producer*. The owner of the calf at the time of its birth.

(5) *Sick calf carcass*. A calf carcass that an inspector on post-mortem inspection determines has either signs of disease treatment or lesions of disease or was from an animal identified as sick on ante-mortem.

(6) *Sign of treatment*. Sign of treatment of a disease is indicated by leakage around jugular veins, subcutaneous, intramuscular or intraperitoneal injection lesions, or discoloration from particles or oral treatment in any part of the digestive tract.

(7) *Veterinary medical officer*. An inspector of the Program that has obtained a Doctor of Veterinary Medicine degree which is recognized by the Program.

(c) *Selection of carcasses for testing*. The inspector shall perform a swab bioassay test¹ on:

(1) Any carcass from a calf tagged as “U.S. Suspect” at the time of ante-mortem inspection, except that calves whose carcasses are condemned for pathology shall not be tested for drug residues.

(2) Any carcass which he/she finds has either lesions of disease which is not condemned because of these lesions or a sign of treatment of disease at the time of post-mortem inspection.

(3) Any carcass of a calf from a producer whose calf or calves have previously been condemned for residues as prescribed in paragraph (e) of this section, and

(4) Carcasses from healthy-appearing certified and noncertified calves, as determined by the veterinary medical officer during ante-mortem inspection, will be selected for testing as set forth below:

¹The procedures for performing the swab bioassay test are set forth in one of two self-instructional guides: “Performing the CAST” or “Fast Antimicrobial Screen Test.” These guides are available for review in the office of the FSIS Docket Clerk, Room 4352 South, Food Safety and Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250.